Mr. W. S. Gilbert's Comedice at the Park

NEW ENGLAND CRACKSMEN.

PARTS OF FOUR STATES TERRORIZED BY A GANG OF ROBBERS,

the Perily Gentleman from New Hampshire, and his Lieutenant in a Plaid Ulter-The Gaze's Hamly Way of Dealing with Safes -The Latest Doings of the Hold Gang.

Norwacii, Conn., Jan. 30 .- The country tewns and villages of eastern Connecticut. and usetts, and southern New Hampshire and Vermont have been greatly excited from of remarkable burglaries and petty thieving. So general is the aborn that for several weeks country merchants have slept constantly in their stores or offices at night. It is now well known by the police that a perfectly organized and equipped body of young men, well dressed, and of gentlemanly bearing, have been traveling from place to place, by rail or with the teams they steal, for about a year and a half, perpetrating these robberies. Though a cermystery has attached to the gang on account of their success, their mode of operation is extremely simple. The barefaced impudence and boldness of their deeds and the smallness of the plunder they generally secure are in a targe degree the secret of their immunity from punishment. There are said to be five active burglars in the band, who are under the leadership of a portly, gentlemanly-looking man, who is from New Hampshire. He personally supervises every movement and managuvre, and takes the king's share of the booty. His first lieutenant is a slender, good-looking young chap, who dresses in the height of fashion. He usually wears a long, plaid ulster, swings a cane, and smokes a good cigar. The personnel of the others is not so well known, though one member is described by the police as a meanlyclad, dirty-looking, stoutly-built specimen of the shoulder-hitter. He resembles the profes-sional tramp, and in this disguise goes ahead as a skirmisher. Only a part of the depredations of the gang, of course, are known to the police of this part of the State, but that share is great interest to the several shopkeepers and

About a year ago the villages and towns adja-cent to the Shore Line Railroad from New York to Providence in this State were stirred by a series of burglaries. Nearly every place of any importance suffered. Country grocries were gutted, the best safes were drilled or burst by jimmies and their contents ransacked; little post offices were broken open, letters and money drawers riled, and in some instances dwellings were entered. Robbers after robbers was committed, and not a clue was obtained of the periotrators. Next Hurford was visited, and the intie towns along the Connection River as far north as middle Vermont yielded more or less milings.

and the attle towns along the Counection River as far in the as middle Vermonty ielded more or less pillage.

Last fail the gang reached this city. The effice of J M. Huntington & Co., large coal merchins on Central Wharf, was entered, the door of their strong safe smashed into flinders, and about \$50 stolen. On the same night the office of San Peck, dealer in lime, &c., was roothed of a small amount. As in the othercase the safe was so broken up that it was hardly worth repair. In the office of Huntinaton & Co. were found next morning a powerful jimmy of the finest make, and other exquisitely finished burglars tools. No clue to the burglars.

The gang next went into southern and eastern Massa diagetts, and were thoroughly successful. They returned to the city on New Year's night, entered a Main street lewelry store, took about \$100 worth of lewelry, and then went up to Norwich Town. It is their practice never to break less than two safes in a night. They broke into Caly & Gorman's greery at Norwich Town Green, drilled into the safe, smashed the down. A first proper in the floor with its face upward. They took \$160. On the same night they entered the greery of John Maning, at the Green, found the safe inholested, and infield it of \$30 and a large quantity of cigars and booket knives. Mr. Maning congratulated himself on his neglect to lock his safe, thereby preventing its run.

On the next morning, when the police courf of this city assembled, the young man in the plate distored as a conspicuous position in the audience. Though his equacous position in the part was an analytic evidence to Implicate him in any crime. The perty New Hampshire gentleman of urbane manners and oily longue was also in the city at the same time, and was not arrested for a similar reason.

After he left the city, Capt, Whaly of the Norwich tooked for the city at the same time, and was not arrested.

diar reason. he left the city, Capt. Whaly of the Nor-

untered the plaid uster. The wearer whed him with the utmost survity and outhusinsm. "Why, how are you? I dignited to see you. When did you come

You have the best of me," replied the officer, coldiv: "I don't know you."
"Why, yes you do," said the other. "I was in your city this morning."

ably to repoin the portly leader for planning another might raid.

On Tueshiy a week sigo three men drove slowly pass the store of N. C. Barker, at Lebanon Green, about twelve or filteen miles north of this place, at a late hour. As they came opposite the grosery they stopped a moment, and a supposed confederate signaled them. They rapped three distinct times on the fellow of a wheel with their whip stock, and drove hurriedly away. That night the drug store and Post Office in Colchester village, conducted by Mr. H. P. Buell, was rothed. The safe was blown to pieces and \$100 taken. Two strangers had visited the village early in the morning with a horse known to have been stolen from persons in Williamatic. They visited every are the burglars. Supposition is all the evidence they have thus far left behind them in the places they have plundered. As all the merchants in Colchester, with the exception of Mr. Buell, sleep in their stores nights, they except a polery.

dense they have thus far left behind them in the places they have plundered. As all the merebants in Colenoster, with the exception of Mr. Buell, sleep in their stores nights, they escaped robbers.

On Weilnesday night two clerks of Mr. Barker of Lebanon Green, whose store is near the old "war office" of Gov. Trumbull, watched in the grosery anticipating a return of the strangers who had driven slowly past on the preceding evening. They had a loaded double-barrelled shotzun, and as the evening wore on their teeth began to chatter. It was verging toward midnight. The whole const was apparently clear of molesters, Said one cirk in a whisper to the other clerk: If anybody comes I don't know whether the old gun will good; it's been loaded over two woeks—lark." At that moment five men seemed to rise out of the ground outside of the store and march stealthily up to a front window, There was no light in the store. Carefully they examined the lastenings of the windows and began to work at the frame. Then the clerks, trembling with fright, sprang to their feet, and one report is that the outside men, hearing the noise, darted away, sprang into their rection, and drove hastily off. Another report credits the young deries with the discharge of one barrei of the shotgun at the burglars. The load, however, was loaged salely in a wooden pillar in the store, which happened to get in the way of the clerk's unsteady aim.

These latest robberies and attempted burglaries have created intense excitement in eastern Connection, which is said to be more than displicated in the feeling im Massachusetts. A police officer said to-day that it was beyond question one of this same gang that shot a bank watchman in a town between Palmer and Scringfield, Massa, a short time ago.

The gang have made a busy week of it in eastern Connecticut. Fair is at week they broke into the Mystic banking house, broke the found to solve one of the safe lock that the bank officers had to send to Robot for an expert to work on the safe they would have torn th

that if the thieves had had five minutes longer to work on the safe they would have torn the door from its hinges.

On Friday night the same rifled the store of W. H. Larkin at Lebic a Green, breaking in a door that was doubly locked, bolled, and barred with a heavy oaken cross piece. Mr. Larkin had slept in his store on every night except that one. The whole town has been aroused by this hast and mysterious burgiary.

As Neison Jacobs, dopot master at Putnam, went down to the south radiroad switch, a few rods from the dopot, he was confronted by a gang of men who called out to him in the old-fashioned highwaymen command. Your money or your life!

I have no money," repited Nelson Jacobs. The robbers expressed their doubt of his veracity by felling him to the ground with a heavy club. They took his money and watch, and the officer who followed their tracks into Patnam the next day reported, "Clue lost!" When Nelson recovered he found that he mad been placed on the railroad track so that the lext passing train might grind out the traces of the crime.

Charles B. Titus, who was jointly indicted with Samuel T. Hoyt for attempting to get \$100,000 from Cot-fate & Cn., the Wall street bankers, on a forged check, was sentenced in the General Sensons vestering to two years in State prison. Hoyt testified against his accom-plice.

THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.

The thirteenth annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society will be opened to the public to-morrow in the galleries of the National Academy of Design. A crowded "private view" of the pictures was given on Friday evening to the artists and to others supposed to be more or less intimately conserned with art, either professionally or otherwise. The society is noted for its unaffected hospitality, and on the occasion in question there was an excellent cold supper that was disposed of with great heartiness and relish, and which was supplemented by an annex consisting chiefly of enlivening beer and a suave claret punch. The atmosphere was charged with a rich and fragrant fog from cigars and cigarettes, through which shone the lustrous summits of venerable academicians among the short clipped bristles of the young men from | go on duty in the morning at 5% o'clock have Munich. It was, perhaps, the pleasuntest gathering of the kind that has been had at the Academy, and the occasion was seen to be entirely worthy of it.

The collection comprises 764 numbers, which is not very far from two hundred in excess of the number exhibited last year, and the Hanging Committee is understood to have had con-siderably over a thousand pictures submitted for its acceptance. The galleries are conse-quently well filled, and it is very probable that the next exhibition will overflow into the hithero unused south room. Not that it is likely, by any means, that more space will be absolutely necessary, but it is evident that the Water Color Hanging Committees are too good natured to reject, under any circumstances, over thirty per cent. of the work sent in. Indeed, the reckless decoration of the corridor this year with pos-sibly as marvellous water colors as ever were seen, sufficiently indicates how prolific the field is, and how thoroughly happy are a large number of people if only they can get their names into the catalogue. It is impossible to approve of this wholesale hanging of wholly indifferent things, particularly in this instance, where a more rigorous process of selection would have far better accorded with the excellent quality and conspicuous improvement that is to be noted in nearly all the work worthy of any serious consideration.

The exhibition conveys distinctly the impression that the art of painting in water colors has made a marked advance during the past year. A large number of the pictures disclose a clearer understanding of water color as a method of expression, a better sense of its adaptability to certain subjects, and a deeper feeling for the possibilities and the intrinsic beauty of pure color. There are fewer works in preportion, than in any previous exhibition for some years, that are painted in body color. That false, cheap, and unworthy method of painting was never effectively reprehended until the exhibition of last year, when it failed so utterly in the presence of the simplest examples of purecolor then displayed. This year the practitioners of Chinese white have for the most part dropped off, even the most ambitious and deft of them all coming out modestly and furtively with real aquaelles. Of those that adhere to the practice of plastering their paper with white paint, and producing pictures that cannot rightly be classed as water colors, there is happily little that need be said. There is not one among them whose work this year is above the dullest level

of medicerity. year, nor yet any that are otherwise startling or specially notable. The encouraging aspect of the collection is to be discerned in the general improvement and not in individual features. From the best known men, those to whom com-monly the honors are conceiled in advance, there is nothing that serves in any marked degree to set them spart or distinguish them. On the contrary, there is much unexpected work from the younger artists which is so good and productive study, that they very nearly approach their better known brethren.

The names that one most readily recalls from the pictures are those of A. H. Wyant, R. Swain Gifford, Arthur Quartley, F. Hopkinson Smith, Thomas Moran, J. C. Nicoll, Henry Farrer, F. S. Church, Samuel Colman, C. S. Reinhart, James D. Smillie, R. B. Crane, Henry Muhr-mann, George H. Smillie, J. C. Beckwith, S. G. McCutcheon, Walter Shiriaw, Henry P. Smith, J. Symington, R. W. Van Boskerek, Theo. Rob-inson, R. M. Shurtieff, W. T. Richards, Charles Parsons, J. Alden Weir, and A. F. Bellows. Al

forward cannot fail to be a surprise to a majority of the visitors. Indeed, nothing of the kind that has been seen here has approached in interest the display that is now made in the northwest room. Mr. Avery has loaned a num-ber of impressions of the best examples of tin's superb portrait of himself, and one of Jacquemart's fine Da Vinci plate. Wünderlich & Co. have sent a frame of Rem-brandt's and other masters of the etched line, and the rest of the space is occupied with the fresh, original, and excellent work of our New York aquafortists, notable among whom are R. Swain Gifford, Thomas Moran, Henry Farrer, Dr. L. M. Yale, J. M. Falconer, Otto H. Bacher, A. Barry, Kruseman Van Elten, man, F. S. Church, William F. Hopson, C. A. Vanderboof, A. F. Bellows, Mrs. Thomas Moran, and Robert Blum. All the proofs shown by these artists are worthy of attention, and

will well repay careful study.

The rubricated catalogue for 1880 is a work of is the largest that we have ever had; it is much ings with which it is filled, the beauty of the paper, and the artistic arrangement of the whole work, make it to easily recommend itself at the relatively trifling figure of 30 cents. It is better than half of the Christmas gift books

THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION.

Increasing Popular Excitement—The Liberals Confident of Victory. in Liverpool over the approaching election for a member of the House of Commons, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Toor, increases daily. The Liberals are confident that the Home Rule vote, estimated at ten thousand, will give them a victory. They also have the vote of the temperance organizations and Lord Derby's local influence.

The Conservatives declare that the bargain with the Home Rulers will alienate many Liberals, and that their candidate, Mr. Whiteley, is a man of great personal popularity. The contest is very keen. There will be a similar contest soon at Southwark to fill the vacancy in the House of at Southwark to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the recept death of Mr. John Locks. Southwark has a Liberal majority of 500 on the Birmingham plan, and the Liberal candidate will very likely be athoroughgoing Radical.

William H. Smith, First Lord of the Admirality, a Liberal Conservative, speaking in Westminster has night, condemned the disposition of certain Liberal politicians to coquette with the Home Rulers—evidently referring to the promise of Lord Bamsay to support an inquiry into the question of home rule by the House of Commons, in return for which the Liverpool Home Rulers promised him their votes.

among all the manufacturing and coal operatives. The Knights of Laber, an organization of 15,000 members, have posted notices refusing to work more than ten hours per day safer Fob 2. The employers have notified them that they will cease work rather than comply with such a demand. A collision is feared.

WHEN THEY EAT AND SLEEP

THE HUNDREDS OF EMPLOYEES ON THE KLEVATED RAILROADS.

Economy That Compels Them to Take Their Meals While on Duty-Night and Day Work-Asking for an Increase of Wages. The station and train men on the Metroolitan Elevated Railway, according to Superintendent Onderdonk, go on duty at 5% o'clock A. M., and are relieved by another set of employees at 3 P. M. These remain at their posts until the last trains—which leave each end of the road half an hour after midnight-have reached their destinations. That gives to each set nine and a half hours of continuous service. They exchange weekly, so that they have day and night duty in alternate weeks. The men who to leave their homes at about 4 o'clock, too early for breakfast, and they have to eat both breakfast and dinner as they can catch opportunities while at work. The men who go on at 3 o'clock have, in like manner, to eat their suppers while on duty. To enable them to men to eat their meals on up-going trains after the commission trains have stopped in the morning, at noon, and after 8 o'clock in the evening-the hours when travel is most slack. There are arrangements for the despatchers and switchmen at the Rector street station. which is known as an "interlocking station," and where the duty is most severe, to work in four sets of six hours each; but at all other stations there are only three sets of employees of these classes, who work eight hours each. The roadmen and couplers work the same hours of duty as the several despatchers under whose orders they are. None of these need eat more than one meal each day away from home, and all have ample opportunity for that. Of the engineers and firemen, there are two shifts. One The other shift then goes to work and remains in service and on call until 7 A. M., but lays off between the hours of 125 and 55 A. M. Thus the day's work of one set is ten hours and of

in service and on call until 7 A. M., but lays off botween the hours of 12% and 5% A. M. Thus the day's work of one set is ten hours and of the other nine hours; but to caualize the matter they alternate by succeeding weeks, so that their average actual working time is nine and a half hours per diem. When they "lay off," they remain on their locomotives or in the immediate vicinity, either in Harlem, Fifty-eighth street, or Rector street. There is no other break in either tour of duty than the lay off in the night, consequently meals have to be caten on the locomotives, the hours for which occur in time of service.

Superintendont Stewart of the New York Elevated roads said: "We endeavor to, as far as possible, restrict the working time of our employees to ten hours per diem. I believe they will hardly average that, for they are constantly varying. Here, for instance, is a schedule of the week's time of the outsineers on both the regular and extra trains. The former are those which make the run from the South Ferry to Hurlem; the latter those which run between Franklin square and Eighty-fourth street. On some days men have worked as much as elevenand a half hours and on there as mittle as six hours and fifty-seven minutes. No difference is made in the pay, and we try to average the time not to exceed like ten-hour limit. On our road, however, the requirements of service vary so greatly between the 'commission' hours and the rest of the day, that we cannot make and insintain, without injustice to the men, a fixed schedule of time such as is no peration on the Metoteelitan road. In the morning we startour train hands out from 4% to 50 clock, as they gre required. Then they are relieved, according to the time they go on duty, between 2% and 3 P. M. Then those relieving them remain on duty and their men and so did so required in the running of the evening commission trains. That division of labor applies to engineers and on the from their seeds of despatchers, swiichmen, roadmen, and eopoles, who were eight to have

Parsons, J. Aiden Weir, and A. F. Bellows. All of these artists are represented by strong and effective work, much of it as complete and as pleasing as one could desire, and all interesting and full of encouragement for the future.

The black-and-white room is for the most participen over to etchings, and the collection of the most participen over to etchings, and the collection of the most approach of the most participen over to etchings, and the collection of the most participen over to etchings and the collection of the most participen over to etchings and the collection of the most participen at the collection of the most participen at the collection of the most participen at the collection of the most participant and appears to the collection of the most participant and the collection of has leen made. At present engineers receive has leen made. At present engineers receive \$2 per diem, and firemen, conductors, and brakemen \$1.75. The advanced rules asked for are as follows: Brakemen, \$1.75 per diem; others \$2.50 for those who have come from surface steam roads and have been here from the start, \$2.25 for such as have been employed here a year, and \$2 for new mon during their first six months of service, \$2.25 during the next six months, and \$2.50 after eighteen months. In this way, it is urged, the best class of men are, most faithful service will be obtained. The train men claim that their uniforms are a serious expense, as they require two, costing \$30 each, every year, an overcoat worth \$16 at least every two years, two caps a year, three pair of gloves each winter, heavy underciothing. India rubber coats, &c., to enable them to endure exposure.

Talking about the duty they have to perform, one of them spoke yesterday of an especially hard portion of their work, to the labor of which few of their passengers ever give a thought. "Tam," said be, "on the Taird avenue road. On that road we have twenty-five stations to announce. Then we have to announce "next stations." That makes fifty announcements en a down trip: fifty more on the up trip; one hundred in all. We make six trips a day—that means 600 announcements that we have to yell into each car of the two into which each of us has to how!—or 1.200 announcements in all in the course of the day. Try it some time if you want to appreciate forever after the pleasure of keeping your mouth shut."

CINCINNATI'S MURDER MYSTERY.

Schaller, the Brewer, Indicted for Killing Harry Baldwin in March Last. CINCINNATI, Jan. 31 .- Another step in the nvestigation of the Baldwin tragedy was taken this morning, the Grand Jury having found a true bill for murder in the second degree against William Schaller for maliciously and feloniously killing Harry Baldwin on the night of March 15, 1879.

Baldwin, a young married man, was found at an early hour in the morning of March 16, 1879. opposite an Elm street brothel with a bullet hole in his head. He had been away on a short business trip in Indiana, and was returning to his home and his young bride when shot. Attempts were made to smirch the character of the mur-dered man by alleging that he had been killed

dered man by alleging that he had been killed by one of the girls in the brothel, with whom it was said he had relations but they failed of proof. Vesterday Mra Baidwin died. It is said that the mystery of her husband's death so preyed upon her that she fell an easy victim to tynhold pneumonia.

Schaller, who has been indicted for the killing of Baidwin, is a member of the well-known brewing firm of Schaller & Gerke of this city. On the night that Baidwin was shot Schaller and some friends were out on a lark, and Schaller was arrested for firing a pistol in Elm street, near the spot where Baidwin was found. On representing that he fired the pistol in fun he was released. An hour later Baidwin was found in adying condition, and, after his death, Schaller was rearrested, charged with the murder. It was said at the time that the pistol Schaller latined to have fired carried a 32 ball, while the ball taken from Baidwin's brain was of 22 calibre. It was also said that Baidwin's value, picked up in an alley about a block from where he was found, had been opened and riffed of a part of its contents, which roused the suspicion that he had been murdered for his money.

by footsteps in his bedroom. He was quickly grappled by a masked man, who presented a pistel at his head, threatening to shoot if he uttered a word. The flower swind his wife, who shricked for help, but she was selected by another man who came from a) adjoining room. A hal was called in from the outside, and after searching the house, concreled the old man to reveal the hiding place of \$5.0, which the throves took, and then made their escape in a wagon and team.

Best laundried dress shirt in the city for the money, \$1.25 each. British socks, 2%, pair, J. W. Johnston, 289 Grand st., also 379 6th av., 3d door above 23d st—4ds.

If your cold is worse this morning, use "Rucore Bourbon, Housy and Hoarhound." Depot 22 Park place.—4ds.

Candidgmen admit the superiority of Greenfield's can-

Theatre. "Sweethearts" and "The Wedding March" were produced at the Park Theatre last evening. Both are written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and while both in a measure partake of the humor that is so delightful in "Pinafore." "Engaged." the "Pirates." and other of Mr. Gilbert's dramatic productions, they are too light and inconsiderable to make any deep impression or arouse the public interest to any

great extent.
"Sweethearts" Mr. Gilbert entitles a "dranatic contrast," and it precedes the "Wedding March" to serve the ostensible function of a farce that is given before the drams when the latter is too short measure in point of time. This apprehension of its importance is fairly justified by its literary weight and quality; but it is not sustained when one comes to compare it with the piece of the evening. In fact the farce is the only serious or fairly rational part of the entertainment, and it contains so much delicate humor and ingenious inversion of motive and perversion of probability that one cannot but feel it a pity that it should be obliterated by the nonsense that follows:

probability that one cannot but feel it a pity that it should be obliterated by the nonsense that follows it.

"The Wedding March" is styled an eccentric comedy, and is a very free adeptation in Mr. Gilbert's most unrestrained manner from a French source. One can see that in the original, under certain artistic conditions that do not attach to it at present, it contains material of motive and situation susceptible of effective treatment. In its present shape it is a somewhat tedious farce, extravagant and silly, absurd without being amusing, and wholly devoid of any consistency whatever. There are passages in it, here and there, that afford amusement, and the extravagance and grotesque buffoonery of the incidental comedy business are sufficient to provoke laughter at certain points, but it does not produce the impression of being anything more than a clever trifle, somewhat attenuated in the effort to impart to it unduly large proportions without the extenditure of any extra material.

Miss Rachel Sanzer made her first appearance on our stage in both pieces last evening, and was very warmly received. She has excellent capabilities, and promises to become a favorite. Mr. James Lewis made his reappearance in the second as Mr. Poppingon, a coster a few degrees removed from the class described by Mr. Gilbert in the "Pirates" as preferring to jump upon their mothers. Mr. Lewis entered fully into the subtle spirit of the play and was harrowing in his absurdity.

The Olympic Opened by Mr. Mayo,

Mr. Frank Mayo is the new manager of he Olympic Theatre. He opened it last evenng with his vigorous, sentimental, and lifelike Impersonation of Davy Crockett, in the play of Kentucky backwoods life, which he has made familiar and popular. The character is a mix-ture of manliness and childishness, and Mr. ture of manliness and childishness, and Mr. Mayo eleverly makes both qualities conspients. That is not an easy task to do, and if he had falled last night he would have been informed of it on the snot, for his audience, or that part which crowded the gallery, was not one to be trified with. The boys yelled their disapproval of its bad vocal effort by the orchestra, hissed withly at a tedious delay between acts, and laughed loud and long when the box from which a snow storm was being shaken was inadvertently exposed. Beyond doubt they would have driven a feeble or mawkish Dang Crockett off the stage; but Mr. Mayo was neither, and the very large assembly was delighted with him. His ecasion has had at least a prosperous beginning.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES.

"The Royal Middy" is still the attraction at Daly's At the Grand Opera House, Mr. Lester Wallack in Reverlate " Gen Tom Thumb and family are at the American The attractions at Niblo's Garden Theatre crowd the The Imperial Parisian Circus at the Aquarium is draw-

At the Union Square Theatre, Mr. Edgar Fawcett's "The Pirates of Penzance" is having a successful run at the Pitth Avenue Theatre. In The Introduce on "The Tourists" is provoking merriment at Touri Paster's Theatre.

Rice's Surprise Party will open at the Standard Theare to morrow evening in the "musical novelty" of personal supervision

Harrican and Hart have in prevaration for the Theatre
Comme a new comber of the "Multican Guard" series,
said to be the finnised of the "Multican Guard" series,
said to be the finnised of the "Multican Guard" series,
at the Welliam lingth Commany is classing. "Parday" at the Welliam lingth Navelty Theatre. "French
facts" will follow on Pel. 2

Caverly's English Polly Company is to open to morrow evening at the Broadway Opera House, in a new ex-travaganca entitled. The Princess Carpillona. "French Flate" will be produced as Haverly's Broadbe produced.

The New Madison Square Theatre will be opened on Wednesday evening under Mr. Steele Mackayr's management, with a new coincedy drama of his own production, smitted " Hazet Kirke." Notes of Entertalaments.

Rall of the silversmiths, Seethoven Hall, Wednesday

Half of the inversitua, nectioned Half, Wednesday evening.
Ladies' recording of Baptist Social Union, Delmonico's Thursday evening.
D-munito Bradings by Mr. J. B. Collins, Caledonian Half, Thursday evening. Celebration of Washington's Birthday by the O. U. A. M., ooper Union, Feb. 23. Cooper Union, Feb. 23.

A grand carnival will be held at the New York Skating Eink on Wednesday evening.

Bail of the Ninth Ward Reform Schutzen Clob, Germania Assembly Resons, to morrow evening.

Amateur League performance and reception, Lexington Avenue Oyera House, Toesday evening.

Beunion of the Yeteran Association of the First New York Mounted Ritles, Surrevant House, Feb. 12.

Testimonial concert by the Forty-seventh Beginnent to Bandmaster Devereil, Armery, Wednesday evening.

Fourteenth annual ball of the Societé Calinaire Philanthronique, Academy of Music and Nilssen Hall, Feb. 31.

Semi annual literary exercises of the Debating Society.

On Thursday evening, at Chickering Hall, "An Evening of English Gices."

Cencert by the Young Apollo Club (twenty-five singers) the Grand Opera House this evening.

The Liederkranz masquerade ball on Thursday might in the academy of Music, promises to be the meat successful of all the society's entertainments. After

CHESS PLAYERS ASTONISHED ACCUSATIONS OF SHARP PRACTICE IN

THE LATE TOURNAMENT. The Yankee and Englishman at Loggerheads-The Committee Puzzled-A Novel Telbuna

-Mackenzie Chess Champion of America. The Chess Congress, which closed its tournament yesterday, leaves a remarkable history behind it. The members composing the congress, and the committee who gave their time and money to the tourney from pure love of the royal game, retire with clean hands, having fulfilled all their promises, financially and otherwise; but one or two of the contestants are alleged to have east a blot upon the proceedings which will require a long time to rub out. The facts, as gleaned from the participants in the tournament, are as follows: It was announced early in the week that Capt. Mackenzie and Mr. Grundy, who had tied for

first prize, would meet on Thursday and play off the tie, the one winning two games of the other to take the gold medal of chess champion of America and \$500 in cash. The congress met in force, and many admirers of the game were on hand, expecting a treat in looking on the most exciting games of the tournament. To the astonishment of nearly all present, the Committee announced a postponement of the games, without flxing a time when they might be played. To all questions concerning the matter, members of the Committee replied that they had postponed the final games for

might be played. To all questions concerning the matter, members of the Committee replied that they had postponed the final games for reasons which they would not divulge. They would hold a meeting and settle upon the time of playing off the tie. Several meetings were held, but nothing definite was made known. When the Committee were not in council, two of them could occasionally be seen talking mysteriously together. Contestants in the games would meet, whisper in each other's ears, then shrug their shoulders and walk off. Finally, on Friday evening, a committeeman unbosomed himself a little. The fact was that charges of trickery and throwing games had been made by one of the players against another, and the Committee were not willing to allow the tournament to end without a strict investigation of the matter.

A reporter was sitting in a group of players, patiently waiting for a decision from the Committee, when he remarked quietly to Gen. Congdon. "General, what is the truth about this charge of buying off players?" The fact is," said the General, with some excitoment, "Grundy offered Ware \$20 to make a draw game of one which he played with him. Grundy sgreed to it, and then went shead and defeated Ware. This made Ware so angry that he informed the Committee."

After this a prominent member of the Committee acknowledged that this was true; that both men had been summoned, and that each strenuously denied the charges of the other. As one man's word was considered as good as another's, they could not fasten the charge against Mr. Grundy and deliberations over the matter. Ex-District Attorney Henry C. Alien conducted the proceedings in Superior Court style. Both men were summoned before the tribunal together, when each denied the other's statement. Mr. Grundy should be allowed to go on any play the tie, and they so ordered.

When Mr. Ware was asked for an explanation of the case he said that he did not like to say anything about it just yet, but the fact was that Grundy had offered when the remained before the

Grundy metat I.F. M., and in the process of about thirty chees players, played the final games.

The battle began with what is called the four knights opening the first moves of which were, Cont. Mackenzie handling the whites: Whites—Pawn to king's fourth, knight to king's bishop of third, knight to queen's bishop's fished, knight takes piwn, knight takes bishop. Blacks—Pawn to king's fourth, knight to queen's bishop's fourth, bishop takes king's bishop to queen's bishop's fourth, bishop takes king's bishop to queen's bishop's fourth, bishop takes king's bishop's pawn, knight takes knight.

Cant. Mackenzie fastened his eves on the board, moving promptly and with decision. Mr. Grundy seemed worried, playing a much weaker game than he did at the beginning of the tournament. After the men had played about an hour it was whispered around the room. The Captain has got the best of Grandy. He certainly had the strongest position, with the odds of a knight. Mr. Grundy now seemed to study the moves with intense anxiety. Lettle drops of perspiration stood on his shining forehead and face, while his bushy, almest red, hair protruded over his brow. The Captain, alternately tapping a lead tion, with the odds of a knight. Mr. Grundy now seemed to study the moves with intense anxiety. Little drops of perspiration stood on his shining forchead and face, while his bushy, simest red, hair protraded over his brow. The Captain, alternately tapping a lead pencil on his techtand pulling his sandy goardee, pushed his pieces forward until, at the thirty-seventh move, Mr. Grundy resigned. The Captain's forces then consisted of his king, rook, and two pawns one more move, however, would have converted one of the pawns into a queen. Mr. Grundy had his king, rook, and three pawns, but his game was hopeless.

The men rose from the table at three o'clock, and, after a rest of one hour sat down to another game. This time they began battle with the Ruy Lopez opening, Mr. Grundy's first move with the whites. The Captain replied to his openent's advances in a careful, calculating manner, neither player playing a brilliant game. Mr. Grundy seemed unable to shake off his seeming oppression, and within three quarters of an hour again had the worst of the buttle. The Captain obtained a decided advantage quicker than in the previous game, forcing Mr. Grundy to a surrender on the thirty-sighth move. When the contest ended Mr. Grundy's king was supported by a lone rook, while the Captain's army consisted of a rook, knight and two pawns.

At the close of about the two peorest games

two pawns.

At the close of about the two poorest games played during the tournament, the Captain was declared champion chess player of America, and the Fifth American Chess Congress closed by the Committee handling the men checks for the amount of their prizes.

hibitory Duties on Farm Products. Parts, Jan. 31.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day began the discussion of the customs marks, urged the House not to mingle political, questions with a matter of so grave a character. M. Tirard, Minister of Commerce, admitted that the tariff of 1860 had not borne all the fruits which were anticipated for it; but he said it had nevertheless caused a growth of trade. The cotton industry had improved since 1876. M. Tirard was consequently of the abinion that an increase of 21 per cent. In the cotton duties would suffice. The Government would not agree to increase the duties on metals beyond 40 per cent, the rate which the Tariff Committee proposes. Agriculture, M. Tirard said, had greatly profited by the reform of 1869. Prohibitory duties would not benefit the agriculturists, but solely the middlemen. The only way to assist agriculture was to give farmers facilities for irrigation; to spread technical instruction, and subsidize agricultural societies. M. Tirard trusted the Chamber would grant credits for these purposes. France, he said, sends twice as much of her products to England as she receives thence, and he chimed that France is capable of coping with all foreign competitions. M. Tirard concluded by asking the Chamber to athers to the present tariff as the basis for the renewal of treative of comments on the renewal of treative of comments. which were anticipated for it; but he said it

Best laundried dress shirt in the city for the money. Stream of the city for the money of the city of the city

FOR THE POOR IN IRELAND. Congressman O'Brien's Gift-The Cardinal's

Letter of Thanks. Congressman James O'Brien sent \$1,000 to Cardinal McCloskey last week, with the request that it be used to alleviate the distress of the poor in Ireland. The Cardinal acknowledged the gift in the following letter:

Agreement of New York, New York, New York, New York, Jan. 20, 1880.

Draw Mr. O'Bries: I beginere to make my most grate-fin acknowledgment of your generous contribution of Ireland. This munificant act does you great honor, and enities with a much suffering people.

He pleased to accept my cordial thanks, and believe me very tenty your obedient servant.

Joury Your obedient servant.

Joury Your Obedient servant.

Sinco Mr. Parnell's arrival to this.

Sinco Mr. Parnell's arrival to the

Since Mr. Parnell's arrival in this country, two objects which he ropresents have assumed distinct features. The Irish Famine Relief Find is received and forwarded by Drexel, Morgan & Co. The Irish Land League Fund is intended. Mr. Parnell says, for the purchase of farms for the Irish peasantry. The contributions to this latter fund are received by R. A. Lancaster, 66 Broadway.

Drexel, Morgan & Co. have already transmitted \$15,351.53, and have received a further remittance by telegraph of \$2,500 from residents of Batter and Watersville, in Montana, villages with only 3,000 inhabitants.

The bankers for the Irish Land League are in receipt of considerable amounts daily.

The amounts sent to Drexel, Morgan & Co. by Mayor Cooper are comprised in the above total. He has sent, in all, \$572 to the Irish Relief Committee, of which \$500 was his own contribution.

J. & J. Stuart have sent \$69 to the Duchess of Mariboro fund.

Bovert A. Johnson of Broadway and Twenty-second street received from Countroller Kelly, last week, \$250 for the relief of the distress in County Fermanagh. Since Mr. Parnell's arrival in this country,

Robert A. Johnson of Broadway and Twentysacond street received from Countroller Kolly,
last week, \$250 for the relief of the distress in
County Fermanagh.

Baxes for receiving contributions, to be contributed through Archbishop McHale and the
Nun of Kenmare for the relief of the suffering
Irish, were placed in the Pest Office corridors
yesterday.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, in a despatch to
the Chairman of the Irish Relief Committee in
Washington, says: "Through the generosity of
the telegraph company I am quabled to acknowledge the receipt of £500. The distress is
daily increasing, and with fearful rapidity. On
the 29th instant the committee made fifty-six
grants amounting to £2,900, and applications
are every day more numerous and pressing."

In a despatch to Mr. O'Gorman, received yeaterday, the Lord Mayor says: "Every Catholic
and Protestant Archbishop and Bishop in Ireland is an ex officio member of the Committee,
We have now nearly 500 local committees,
through which we distribute relief, and they
are increasing at the rate of fifty per day, and
on every one there are Catholic Bishops or
priests members. It have written to-dag, a
letter to every Catholic Bishop in Ireland
asking him to state publicly whether there
is the slightest question as to the fairness
and openness of our proceedings and whether
those proceedings are not approved by him. I
shail cable the gist of their replies and shail
publish them and this telegram in the Irish
papers. No man in Ireland has ever ventured
to brenthe publicly against the bona failes of their
committee; if he did he would be laughed at.
We carry on our proceedings in public; we distribute our relief publicly and impartially; we
challenge investigation, and we say that if any
person suggests or asserts that in the distribution of our relief we consider anything saye the
destitution of those relieved, he asserts what is
without foundation. Surely the names of the
members of the Committee ought to be a guarantee. We are under no knot of influence saye
tha

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. San rises...... 7 10 San sets...... 5 18 Moon rises. 11 22 mon wavelend pay Sandy Hook... 11 C5 Gev. Island... 11 40 Hell Gate.... 1 38

Business Rotices. Cutteura REMEDIES.

FRIN DISEASES ARE RUT THE SIGNS OF BLOOD SIGNS OF BLOOD
POISONS
Skin Diseases issue from an unrealthy condition of the
blood, and are flowed by:
The CVTCULA BUNKDISS curve the most obstinate
from or Bood but Soin Decases, and affections of the
Soin with Loss of Brite, when all other remodes and
includes of freedom to the CTTCULA BUSICENST
purpose the found, removate and inviscousts the system. abordes and corries away intention matter, and by entribute and stronglement, the third a trainer with me with the act of the corresponding of the correspon

first and only medicinal soap compounded expressly for shaving.

RENNINGSORES.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE HEALING OF A Messes LOTHROUS & PINKING. Druccists—Dear Sirs, On the 224, or August, 1877, I had the miscorrane of having my fee broken; in trout of William Sterns's dry home with the property of the body was set by a physician of the first from the shifts, sores broke out from my kneet of the host and several physicians called it various veries, and ordered me to wear rubber stockings. After wearing out about 25 worth of different mokes without any signs of any oure. I hought the CUTICURA REMEDIES for the purpose, as I expressed it at the time, to be humbured again. Before half had been used, I was astonished to see the sores heat up one by one, and now not one sore is to be seen. I recommended the same to a neighboring lady who had been troubled to years with a sore wrist. After using hundreds of remedies she is completely cured. Respectably yours.

BOVER, N. H.

TEN YEARS THEATED BY TEN PHYSICIANS.

WESENS A FOUTER Dear Six. I feet it my duty to inform you of what your CUTICUTA REMEDIES have done for me. Thave suffered from Salt Rheum for ten years, been treated by at least ten physicians, and taken any quantity of medicine without cure until I took your remedies, which have been perfectly successed in my case, leaving the skin on my face, scalp, and body as white and tree from humor as anythisty.

Auburn, Mc., April 3, 1870.

Auburn, Mc., April 3, 1870.

FIGHING HIMOR
FOR ELLEYEN YEARS (URED.
JOHN W. F. HORRS, Esq., North Hampton, N. H., well known as the origine of the distrems Line Conclus, Recton, writes that here of the distrems the Cliffethe, Recton, writes that here is the cliffe of the conclusion of the distrement of the Cliffethe, Recton, writes that here is the cliffethe which he has been a great sufferer, as all the freen which he has been a great sufferer, as all the freen which he has allowed the consideration from a fer chronic diseases of the oken and scale, especially of women and children, 35 Madison av. Mary E. Josetyn, M. D.

CUTICUER REMEDIES
FOR BLOOD, ENIN, AND SCALE HUMORS,
Are prevared by WEEKS A POTTER, Chemists and Bruggers, 360 Washington sirect, Boston, 21 Fronts, L. Toronto, Ont.; and S. Show Hill, London, and for safe by all druggers, 360 Washington sirect, Boston, 21 Fronts et.
Toronto, Ont.; and S. Show Hill, London, and for safe by all druggers, 360 Washington sirect, Boston, 21 Fronts, by all furnicists Price of CUTICUER, and boxes, 50 cents, are bottle. CUTICUER MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents for the parties and large consumers, 50 cents.

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O. R. BLUE GRASS, WHEAT AND RYE. 1795 YOUNG'S OLDEST PURE MALT RYE. FOR SALE BY

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Dr. Underbill's Wine from the Croten Point inexact is about by lane. A development of il. X. & V. B. Till itsia & Co., while sile Agents.

From his late residence, of Chiff st., on Sanday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock. He first partial states and the first partial states are considered with take place on Thesday, Feb. 3, from his mother's residence, Ogien av. High Britze. A requirem mass will be said in the Church of the Sacred Heart, High Britze N. Y. Friends are respectfully invited. GRAHAM—On Saturday, Jan. 31, Ruse, beloved wife of Francis Graham, agaid 48 years. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend by function by late transfer on Monday, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Special Motices. MORE NAMES ADDED TO THE REMARKABLE STATEMENT

Thomas C. Farnall, D. D., Rofes Mattack Smith to Mary Purion, daughter of George A. Wright.

STEHLING—HARRISON—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at the residence of the 'ride's mother, Brooklyn, L. L. by the Rev. Charles R. Baker, William H. Regribus to Minette, youngest daughter of the late Kdward Harrison.

SMITH—LUCHTERSTEIN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 27, by the Rev. Henry Gross, Frances R. Lichtenstein to William Spencer Smith, all of this city.

STEVENSON—COOLEY—At Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 27, by the Rev. J. L. Jenkins, John M. Stevenson to Hattle, daughter of Samuel M. Cooley, Esq.

DIED.

ACKER -At Sing Sing, Jan. 30, Maria, widow of Solo-

non Acker. Funeral at residence on Monday, at 2 P. M. Funeral at residence on Monday, at 3 P. M. CARRIGAN—On Friday, Jan. 30, after a short illness, Edmond Carrigan, aged 70 years. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of the solution of the

OF OVER 2,000 DRUGGISTS. We have been publishing the names of druggists who have signed this statement by sections. The entire list now numbers considerably over 2,000 names from all

parts of the country. The statement: "For the past few years we have sold rarious brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the "suite prefer "BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER" of all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthly of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or medicines for xternal use."

Names from one city only published to-day. New York city, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia lists will be found in previous issues of the Sun. The signatures are open for inspection at our office, 21 Platt st.

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Charles H. Van Slyck, 7th and Elm sts.
John Ruppert, 5th and simits sis.
Charles F. Klayer & Sro. Elm and 9th sts.
Charles F. Klayer & Sro. Elm and 9th sts.
Matthew M. Yorston.
J. B. Burinartz.
C. F. Beile.
Jacob Waffenschmids.
Albert A. Merkel.
George Ezar.
John Seett.
F. X. Schmidter.
Louis Heister.
J. G. Menninger.
J. G. Menninger.
Gen. H. Kloether.
H. H. Hoberg & Oc.
Geo. E. Meyor.
Alfred Doerg.
C. M., Helman.
Kampfinielle.
Win. Pydenster.
Sand Dilling. Win. Feemstes.
A. Sauder.
Geo L. Phillips.
H. F. Benom.
H. G. Daviels.
C. H. Bode.
W. H. Durker, 3d and Sycamore sts,
Jos. Horseler.
Win. Muhlberg.
Cha., Paust.
Gert. Decker.
C. H. Mueller.
Julius Grayer.
Louis Grayer.
Louis Grayer.
Louis Grayer.
Louis Grayer.
Edward Rakhans. K. H. Ashreid.
H. Vitter.
Edmund Bakhaus.
Samuel Bussell.
Henry Wrede, Fereman & Gest.
John Jos. Hoveksanp.
C. B. Urzicker.
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J. J. Winkelmann.
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